(c) Since the Scheme was introduced in 1990 and assistance was availed of under the Scheme since 1991-92 only, SIDBI does not consider it necessary to review the scheme at present.

उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में बन्द पड़े औद्योगिक एकक

*392. **चौधरी हरि सिंह :**
श्री अजीत जोगी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितने औद्योगिक एकक बंद पड़े हुये हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक और अन्य बैंकों ने इन एककों को वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इन एककों को चलाने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रयोजनार्थ कितनी सहायता देने को तैयार है ; और

(ङ) इन औद्योगिक एककों के कब तक चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० अबरार अहमद): (क) से (ङ) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (आई.डी.बी.आई.) ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त कुल 25 एककों में से 15 उत्तर प्रदेश में और 10 एकक मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय बन्द पड़े हैं। इन 25 एककों में से 19 एकक औद्योगिक और वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड (बी.आई.एफ.आर.) से सूचित किए गए हैं। बी.आई.एफ.आर. को सूचित उपर्युक्त 19 एककों की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

	उत्तर प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश
राहत पैकेज मंजूर	1	—
ड्राफ्ट राहत पैकेज तैयार किए गए	1	—
जांच चल रही है	6	2
परिसमापन आदि के लिए कानूनी कार्रवाई शुरू की गयी	4	5
	12	7

Rise in Price Index

*393. SHRIMATHI MIRA DAS:

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumer price-index has continued to move upward during the last two years hitting poor people hard;

(b) what is the quantum of money a consumer has to spend on a rise of 1 point in the index;

(c) what is the weightage given to various points while computing index;

(d) whether Government are aware of the videspread feeling and complaints that the Consumer Price Index does not exactly project the reality on the price front; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The Consumer Price Index for industrial workers rose from 209 in June. 1991 to 234 in May, 1992 representing an increase of 12 per cent. Thereafter the index rose further to 250 by June, 1993 representing an increase of 6 per cent in the price level from May, 1992 to June. 1993. Price of essential commodities had risen very sharply in 1991 hitting hard the poor, but this rising trend was reversed during 1992-93 when prices of 15 essential commodities actually declined as shown in the enclosed statement. *(See below)*

(b) On a rise of 1 point in the CPI for June 1993 with 1982 as base, the purchasing power of rupee would decline by 0.16 paise.

(c) The weights for various sub-groups in the Consumer Price Index for industrial workers are listed below:

Sub-groups	Weight
Food	57.00
Fuel & Light	6.28
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, intoxicants	3.15
Clothing, bedding and footwear	8.54
Housing	8.67
Miscellaneous	16.36

(d) and (e) Government has already decided to review the Consumer Price Index for industrial workers, with respect, to (i) the composition of the basket of commodities; (ii) change in base year; and (iii) the relative weight of commodity groups.

Statement *Changes in CPI(IW) of Essential Commodities*

(May 1993)

Commodity	Weight	Financial Changes April-May		Annual Changes May-May	
		1993-94	1992-93	1993	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6
CPI (IW)—General	100.00	1.2	2.2	5.1	14.7
Rice	12.45	—0.8	1.4	3.7	28.5
Whole wheat	4.43	—2.0	—1.6	—2.2	32.6
Wheat Atta	1.75	—3.9	—9.7	—5.5	27.7
Jowar	0.46	—2.9	8.8	—24.6	54.1
Bajra	0.16	—0.5	8.1	—40.3	57.9
Moong	0.53	4.6	16.9	—0.9	33.3
Gram	0.08	—6.8	2.1	16.7	—0.3
Masur	0.41	—2.4	—1.0	—7.2	8.9
Arhar	1.69	—0.4	—0.3	—1.4	7.5
Urad	0.35	—1.5	0.8	—7.5	5.5
Coconut oil	0.09	—11.2	1.6	—6.9	26.9
Groundnut oil	2.27	—2.6	—1.7	—21.4	—1.9
Mustard oil	1.44	—0.1	—2.8	—10.1	4.7
Vanaspati	0.78	—0.5	0.8	—15.7	4.6
Goat meat	2.12	1.1	2.2	11.3	11.2
Fresh fish	1.31	5.2	2.8	20.6	7.6
Milk	5.52	3.6	5.3	7.3	18.4
Salt	0.15	1.7	1.2	5.9	11.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chillies	0.63	—16.9	17.0	—53.2	94.0
Onions	0.67	—26.9	18.0	26.3	—11.8
Potatoes	1.23	36.0	7.6	19.5	—6.9
Sugar	2.24	3.9	20.2	3.3	39.2
Gur	0.47	15.5	—10.4	81.8	—15.4
Tea Leaves	0.82	11.9	40.0	40.5	—13.7
Soft coke	0.80	0.1	—6.8	14.3	—6.7
Kerosene oil	1.82	0.2	96.0	—48.4	81.1
Match boxes	0.23	0.3	—6.3	20.3	0.5
Washing soap	1.33	0.9	5.6	—1.7	20.5
Long cloth	0.20	45.2	—16.2	88.0	—6.2
Dhoties	0.35	6.8	—7.4	21.6	—2.7
Sarees	2.05	7.3	3.9	12.3	12.1
Essential Commodities	48.83	1.1	5.0	—0.1	20.2

Tax Benefits to Foreign Companies

*394. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of investment proposals of foreign companies so far pending and cleared, and the actual investment by them in India to date;

(b) what is the number of foreign companies interested in 100 per cent investment on their own;

(c) what are the tax benefits available to foreign companies in contrast to or on par with local Indian Companies; and

(d) what is the national exchequer gaining out of 100 per cent exports by these companies or the RBI gaining by way of retention of the foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and *(b)* Subsequent to the announcement of the New Industrial Policy in 1991 and til! June 1993, 1227 proposals for foreign direct investment have been cleared. Out of these proposals 58 cases were approved for 100% foreign investment in the equity capital of the Indian Companies promoted by them. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that actual inflow of foreign investment from 1991 to 1993 (upto May) is estimated at Rs. 1763.18 crores. Receipt and consideration of the proposals is a continuous process. The proposals are generally cleared within a period of 45 days.

(c) The Income Tax Act (I.T. Act) provides a number of tax benefits to the corporate sector in general and to the foreign companies in particular, with a view to encouraging industrial development and flow of foreign exchange into India subject to certain conditions below. Foreign Companies in this context means Companies incorporated abroad.

The concessions given in respect of foreign companies, in particular are:

(i) Interest on notified sscurities is exempt from taxation (Sec 10(4)0) of the I.T. Act).

(ii) Tax borne by Indian concern in respect of Royalties or fees for technical services is exempt from taxation (Sec. 10 (6A) of the I.T. Act).

(iii) Interest income on loan given outside India to specified persons in